DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

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[From the London Times.]

American Topics in England.

MESSAGES OF THE PRESIDENTS CONTRASTED.

We have carefully examined these State papers in order of ascertain, if possible, what view each President takes of the prospects of his own cause, what estimate he forms of past progress, and what hopes he entertains of future success. We confess, after the most careful consideration, we can derive little insight into the subject. The truth is, that these addresses do not contain so much what the writers think as what they wish to be supposed to think. If either North or South despaired of the safety of the Republic, the last place where we should expect to find any trace of it would be in the inaugural addresses of their Presidents. Still such indications as we can gather seem to show that neither party has a right to look forward to the coming year with overweening confidence. The balance of advantage in the last campaign has undoubtedly been in favor of the North.—President Lincoln claims somewhat prematurely that the Mississippi is completely opened, while the very last advices we have received show that this is very far from true.—Tennessee, he assures us, is substantially clear of insurgents—a statement which the last accounts cannot be said to bear out.

We are told for the hundredth time that the crisis is past, and the attention of the President would seem to be directed rather to the fate of the black than of the white population of the Southern States. He announces his firm adherence to the policy of emancipation, and congratulates himself, as we think he reasonably may, that his views on that subject have made progress during the last year. There can be no doubt of the fact. It has pleased the Democratic party in the North, by an amount of moral cowardice to which history furnishes no parallel, to commit political suicide. To narrow the difference between themselves and their antagonists as to the mere question of the proper manner of carrying on the war was to take up a position by which everything was to be lost, and nothing was to be gained; and, of course, whatever the Democratic party lost has been transferred to those violent men who, in addition to the inestimable advantage of thoroughly knowing their own minds, and having perfectly clear and definite views, possessed for the moment power, place and patronage, and are able to reward those conversions to which the weakness of their opponents gave only too reasonable occasion.

Mr. Lincoln confesses, however, to two wants, both of them very serious in war; the want of men and the want of money.—He speaks in guarded terms, not of the scarcity of soldiers, but of the want of labor in every field of industry. The havoc of the war has raised up a formidable competitor with the State; and the man who enters the army will probably be no better paid for risking his life by battle or malaria than the peaceful cultivator of the land, who lives without danger and without excitement.—There is also a complaint that the enlistment for the army competes prejudicially with the entering of seamen for the *navy*. * * *

The address of the Southern President is entitled to the praise of candor. He does not, perhaps, admit so fully as he ought the real effect of the bloody check at Gettysburg, but with this exception, we do not think that General Halleck himself could object to the view which is given of the events of the late campaign. The heavy blow which was sustained by the capture of the Mississippi fortresses, and the recent defeat in Tennessee, are stated with manly frankness—a frankness which tends more to raise our opinion of the prospects of the Confederacy than the most highly colored statements. There is no complaint of the difficulty of obtaining men for the army, though the losses occasioned by war are spoken of with a bitter regret very different from the iron stoicism which the Northern leaders prescribe to themselves on such subjects. But the statement of Southern finance is a melancholy affair.

The Southern people are inundated by depreciated paper currency, their trade is destroyed, their industry terribly impeded, and yet their President can make no better suggestion than the imposition of heavy direct taxation in order to reduce the currency within proper bounds, in addition to what may be required to make provision for the war. Nobody can doubt these principles are sound, but are they practicable? And if not, how are the Southern armies to be supported in the field, and to be provided with food, clothes, arms, ammunition, artillery and transport? The question is not what has been done in the last campaign, but with what resources the two antagonists will confront each other in the early Spring. The Southern President expresses a confidence in the superior endurance of men fighting for home, liberty and independence, which leaves no doubt as to the result.

Endurance will do much. In days when war was a mere hand-to-hand encounter between comparatively small force, it might, perhaps, do everything; but endurance cannot create capital, it cannot manufacture credit, it cannot provide expensive and complicated mechanics, or repair means of transport which seem to be breaking down under the pressure put upon them. Still, in one sense, there is justice in Mr. Davis' confidence. We never expected, when this war begun, that the South would be able to conduct it, as it has done, on the footing of a great Power, employing large armies provided with all the appliances of war. It was only after the repulse of McClellan that Europe began to understand the magnitude of the problem which the North had undertaken to solve. Yet, though we greatly underrated the difficulties of the North, the opinion was almost universal that the subjugation of the South would be found an impossibility. The climate, the vast distances, the enduring and inveterate opposition of the people, the enormous expense, and the impossibility of bringing things to an issue, all seemed on the side of secession

The Proclamation of the President furnishes a good illustration of this difficulty. He proposes, on "republican principles" to vest the Government of each seceded State in one tenth of the population, who will swear allegiance to him and obedience to his acts of Congress and proclamations. These men will be no more able to maintain themselves than were the Thirty Tyrants of Athens without the aid of the Lacedæmonian garrison. They will form a detested oligarchy like the Normans in Saxon England, only that they will rule over men braver and more warlike than

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH: N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864. { VOL. I—No. 13.

themselves. What force will be required to support these Governments, and what possibility will there be, so long as they exist, of any law except that of the sword.—These things could be done in other times, but even when the North has surrendered her liberty and leggared her finances she will not be able to permanently hold these immense countries and keep down their hostile populations on these terms. Though we conceive it to be quite possible, then, that to overborne by perpetually recruited numbers and immense resources, the South may become unable to retain large armies in the field, yet between that and subjugation there is an interval which we do not expect to see filled up.

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. VANCE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Chattanooga, the 23d, says:

"Since my last letter I have come in possession of two items of news from the army upon our extreme left. The first is as follows: On the 16th instant a large forage train and party left Strawberry Plains, with an escort of infantry and cavalry, the 15th Pennsylvania (the Anderson cavalry) Col. Palmer, in the advance. The party arrived at Newmarket, about nine miles nothereast of Stawberry Plains, and discovered a large party of rebels endeavoring to mount and catch their horses, when Colonel Palmer commanded his men to charge upon them, which they did, and after a little skirmishing the 15th surrounded the enemy, and captured nearly 300, among whom were the rebel General Vance (brother to Governor Vance, of North Carolina) and his staff, and four officers who had been paroled (and not exchanged) before Vicksburg. The last named exhibited considerable trepidation, and claimed to have been fairly exchanged. I understand, however, that this is not the case. The rebel party were well dressed, and looked more comfortable and cleaner than any prisoners I have seen for a long time. Gen. Vance is a fine looking officer, and appears the gentleman. He was modest and strictly unostentatious during his down trip, and declared his capture a——good joke. The fact is, the capture is a good joke—for, from what I learn, the party were quietly seated, in a secluded spot, playing a game of 'draw,' little dreaming that the gang of 'Pennsylvania Yankees' were so near. The whole party arrived here on board the steamer Kingstown last night, and will be sent to Nashville in a few days. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was two men. This is regarded as a very clever thing on the part of the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry. There were nine companies in the fight."

There is one lie in the above, we know.—Gen. Vance does not play cards.

The Dark Days of our Fathers.

The Mobile Tribune, referring to the anniversary of the Cowpens—gives the following summary, which should furnish much instruction:

In February, 1780, of the preceding year, a British naval and land force, under Arbuthnot and Clinton, appeared before Charleston and laid siege to it. The officer in command of the revolutionary forces at that place was Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, who was next year appointed Secretary of War, and held that post for three years, after which he retired to his farm. His means of defence were quite inadequate, but he made a gallant though vain resistance. On the forty-second day of the attack he was compelled to surrender the city and his whole army.

In August, 1780, after the loss of Charleston and the State, Gen. Gates, with an army of 4000 men, was so utterly roured by Cornwallis that not a fourth of the army could get together again, and the Southern States were left apparently defenceless. Sumter and Marion, Shelby and Sevire, however, kept up a guerrilla warfare against the British, and in October the two latter chiefs defeated 1000 tories under Ferguson, taking most of them prisoners, and hanging some of them as traitors. In the meantime—the preceding month of September,—the treason of Arnold was discovered, he having sold himself to the British for $50,000 and a General's commission, and undertaken to deliver up to them West Point and the other fortresses in the Highlands.

At the North a French fleet and an army were blockaded at Newport by a superior British fleet. Want of pay and rations drove some Pennsylvania regiments into open revolt, and Congress had to redress some of their grievances to get rid of this sad element.—Then some New Jersey troops followed their example; and their attempts had to be crushed, and a few of the ringleaders executed.

But all this neither dispirited our forefathers nor led to the ultimate loss of the cause for which they fought—the cause of freedom!—What is there in our condition to compare with theirs, although we have not yet to grieve for having had an Arnold among us.

And yet the end of that same year 1780, Gen. Greene, who had succeeded Gates, soon made the British feel how far they were from accomplishing the work they had undertaken. They had got Georgia and South Carolina, and now they made sure of getting Virginia and North Carolina. The traitor Arnold, with 1,600 men, mostly tories, was sent to plunder and devastate and murder on the Chesapeake and the James river. He was afterwards joined by Gen. Philips, from New York. They, of course, caused terrible suffering, but did little harm to the cause, for the incensed sufferers then enlisted in it with an energy which never tired or ceased until the surrender of Cornwallis in Yorktown, the virtual end of the first revolutionary war. The first event of note after Greene's assumption of the command was the battle of Cowpens, on the 18th of January, 1781. Here Cornwallis had posted 1,100 of his light troops under Tarleton; and Greene sent half his force, under Morgan, to attack these.—The result was the total defeat of the enemy, with the loss of 100 killed and wounded, five hundred prisoners, 800 hundred muskets, six field pieces, 35 baggage wagons and 100 dragoon horses. Morgan's loss was only 12 killed and 60 wounded.

TAX IN KIND.—Capt. J. E. Peiples, Post Quartermaster of the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama, has thus far collected in three counties of his field of operations $1,500,000 worth of produce for the Government

A STRIKING SIMILARITY.—We have recently been looking over Marshall's Life of George Washington, published in 1805, only a few years after the Revolutionary War, and we were struck with the similarity of language used by Arnold, the Traitor, and that used by some few persons in the Confederate States at the present day. It will be remembered that Arnold had done good service in the field for the American cause, but from various circumstances he became soured and disaffected, and finally resolved to betray his country. After he came to that determination, instead of showing it in any way, he professed friendship for the general cause and succeeding in inducing Gen. Washington to give him command of West Point. After making an unsuccessful attempt to surrender that post to the enemy he fled to the British, and issued an address to the people of the Colonies for the purpose of justifying his treason and to excite prejudice against the American government. Of this Address the historian remarks;

"As all men wish to preserve, at least the appearance of honor, Arnold affected to ascribe his defection from the American cause to principle. He originally took up arms, he said, because he really believed the rights of his country were endangered; and although he thought the declaration of independence precipitate, yet he was led by the many plausible arguments urged in its favor, to acquiesce in it as a measure necessary to procure a redress of grievances: But the rejection of the overtures made by Great Britain in 1778 [for submission to the British Government], and the French alliance had opened his eyes to the ambitious views of those who would sacrifice the happiness of their country to their own aggrandizement, and made him a confirmed loyalist.

His representations of the discontent of the country, and of the army, concurring with reports from other quarters; had raised the expectation that the loyalists and the dissatisfied, allured by British gold, and the hope of rank in the British service, would flock to his standard and form a corps at the head of which he might again display in the field those military qualities he had proved himself to possess.

With this hope he published an address to the inhabitants of America, in which he labored to palliate his own guilt, and to render them dissatisfied with the existing state of things. He dilated on the motives which had induced him to join the British standard, and on all those topics which had most influence with the royalists throughout the United States. With peculiar bitterness, he execrated the alliance with France, and endeavored to resuscitate ancient prejudices against that nation. He was profuse in his invectives against Congress and their leaders generally, whom he criminated with sinister views in protracting the war at public expense, and with general tyranny and usurpation. With these charges he artfully mingled assertions of their sovereign contempt for the people, particularly manifested in refusing to take their collective sentiments on the proposals for peace which Great Britain had made.

This appeal to the public was followed by a proclamation particularly addressed, "To the officers and soldiers of the continental army, who have the real interests of their country at heart, and who are determined to be no longer the tools and dupes of congress or of France."

The object of this proclamation was to induce the officers and soldiers of the American army to desert the cause they had embraced from principle, by holding up to them very flattering terms from the British General, and contrasting the substantial emoluments of the British service, with their present deplorable condition. He attempted to cover this dishonourable proposition with the garb of decency and principle, by representing the base step he invited them to take, as the only measure which could restore to their country, peace, real liberty, and happiness. "You are promised liberty," he exclaims, "but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it saving your oppressors? who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisons your persons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with your blood?

"You are flattered with independence as preferable to a redress of grievances; and for that shadow instead of real felicity, are sunk into all the wretchedness of poverty, by the rapacity of your own rulers. Already you are disqualified to support the pride of character they taught you to aim at, and must inevitably shortly belong to one or the other of those great powers, their folly and wickedness have drawn into conflict.

"What," he exclaims again, "is America now but a land of widows, orphans, and beggars.

"As to you, who have been soldiers in the continental army, can you at this day want evidence that the funds of your country are exhausted, or that the managers have applied them to their own private uses? In either case you surely can no longer continue in their service with honor or advantage. Yet you have been their supporters in that cruelty, which with an equal indifference to yours as well as to the labour and blood of others, is devouring a country that from the moment you quit their colours will be redeemed from their tyranny."

See how the traitor tried to array the feelings of the people against Congress and the authorities generally. But notwithstanding all this—notwithstanding the enemy overrun Georgia, South and North Carolina, and notwithstanding thousands of the people of those States took the British oath of allegiance, acknowledged that the country was subjugated and cried lustily for peace on any terms (just as some persons are now doing), the war went on and America gained her independence. The "croakers" and agitators of that day could not stop the war, but they prolonged it by their imprudent course.

It is not for us to pronounce men traitors at the present time (we have never yet denounced any particular man living within our lines as a traitor); but we say this, if a man does not want to be considered a traitor, he must not talk as Arnold did. A tree is judged by its fruit.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Rent or Sale—Two hundred acres of land, lying twelve miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the County of Wake; 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land well fenced. Apply to
W. H. CUNNINGGIM.
9-d8t* Exchange Hotel.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted to purchase.—A good Piano. Apply at this Office. jan 19tf

For Sale.—One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand. Apply to J. M. LITTLE,
feb. 3, 1864-10-dtw-w4t. Lexington, N. C.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.
BOARD
By the Month, $140
Daily board do $130
Transient, per day, $ 10
jan 16-d1y

Oxford Female College.—The twenty-sixth session begin on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.
Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.
J. H. MILLS,
5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

WANTED—1000 *LBS. OF SUGAR CANE SEED.* The highest cash price will be paid per hundred, or by the bushel. Apply to
9-d1w P. FERRALL.

Small-Pox Notice.—As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General.

Notice.—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1863-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

$50 Reward.—Runaway from the Machine Shops of the R. & G. R. R. Co. on the 28th of Jan., 1864, the boy HORRACE. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper colored, long bushy hair and very badly clad when left. He is supposed to be lurking in or near the city of Raleigh. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to this company or his confinement in jail.
10-6t.

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders the above Company, held in Raleigh on the 14 instant, the Company re-organized under its charter, and proceeded to elect the following gentlemen as directors, viz:
C. P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro',
J. M. BULLOCK, Granville county,
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr., } Wilmington.
ALEX'R OLDHAM, }
W. D. SMITH,
DUDLEY NICHOLS, } Durham's
J. R. GREEN, }
WILLIAM LONG, Caswell county.
The Directory then proceeded to elect their officers, as, follows:
C. P MENDENHALL, Esq., President.
J. M. BULLOCK, Esq., Vice President.
W. D. SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Esq., Secretary.
Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Directory, the subscribers are requested to pay over to Wm. D. Smith, Treasurer, or deposit in Bank to his credit, the amount of their respective subscriptions, and forward certificates of deposit to his address at Wilmington, N. C., by the 10th day of February next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to send in their subscriptions at or before that time to the Treasurer, who will issue certificates of stock.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Sec'y.
Durham's, Jan'y 20th, 1864. 4-d2w.

Fayetteville, January 13, 1864.—Wanted A lady who is fully competent to teach music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small school in a family near Fayetteville. Address, BOX 202,
jan18-w3t Fayetteville, N. C.

Military.

Head-Quarters Examining Board Seventh Congressional District, N. C., Lexington, Jan. 26, 1864. The undersigned, one of the members of the Examining Board for the 7th Congressional District, N. C., hereby appoint the following times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the District:

65th Regt., N. C. Militia, Davidson county, Lexington, February 20, 22, 23, 24.
66th Regt., N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, February, 25, 26, 27, 29.
83rd, Regt., N. C. M., Stanly county, Albemarle, March 2, 3, 4, 5.
80th Regt., N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', March 7, 8, 9, 10.
81st Regt., N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro' March 11, 12 14, 15.
62d Regt., N. C. M., Montgomery county, Troy March 17, 18, 19, 21.
51st Regt., N. C. M., Moore county, Carthage March 23, 24, 25, 26, 28.
49th Regt., N. C. M, Chatham county, Pittsboro' 30, 31, April 1, 2.
50th Regt., N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', April 4, 5, 6, 7.
63d Regt., N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro' April 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
64th Regt., N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro' April 16, 18, 19, 20.

P. G. SNOWDEN, Surgeon P. A. C. S.,
Chairman Examining Board,
7th Cong. District, N. C

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
LEXINGTON, Jan. 26th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

1. County Enrolling Officers will proceed at once to re-enroll all persons in their counties between the ages of 18 and 45, in accordance with General Order, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., and have them present at the above times and places for medical examination, revision of former exemptions, &c.

II. This call embraces all persons between the conscript ages who have heretofore been exempted, detailed or discharged from any source, or for any cause whatever, including persons who have furnished substitutes, as well as those discharged from the army, and all male white persons who have arrived at the age of eighteen, and all other who have not heretofore been enrolled.

III. Enrolling Officers will only order a fourth of the conscripts of a Militia Regiment to report on each of the appointed days and require each man to bring with him three days rations.

IV. All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the appointed times and places, and any failing to appear will be treated as deserters.

V. The notice to conscripts is deemed sufficient to allow them ample time for arranging their domestic affairs, and no application from parties to be allowed to remain at home beyond the time appointed for their departure for camp, will be entertained.

J. M. LITTLE, Capt.
and Chief Enrolling Officer
12-4t 7th Congressional District, N. C.

Military.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Feb. 4, 1864.

General Orders No. 14.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

C. S. AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, February 1, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. VIII.

1. ALL PRISONERS heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether OFFICERS, SOLDIERS or CIVILIANS, received at City Point, BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1864, are hereby DECLARED EXCHANGED.

2. All OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE VICKSBURG CAPTURE, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time PRIOR TO THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, ARE DECLARED EXCHANGED.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the first Tennessee heavy artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, ARE DECLARED EXCHANGED.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

By order: [Signed] S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r General.

Confederate newspapers publish six times and send bills to the War Department.
10-6t.

ENROLLING OFFICE,
5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C.,
OXFORD, January 27, 1864.

In Obedience to General Orders No. 7, Commandant of Conscripts Raleigh, January 20, 1864. Militia and county Enrolling officers will notify all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at the county seats of their respective counties, at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment N. C. M., Franklin county, will report at Louisburg on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 3d Regiment, N. C. M., Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th, 27th and 29th days of February, and 1st day of March 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment, N. C. M., Warren county, will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 4th Regiment; N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 47th Regiment N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of 46 Regiment, N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45 Regiment N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regt N. C M, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 11th Regiment N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of April, 1864.

Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments will so arrange it that one fourth *only* of the company of each Regiment will be present each day.

THOS. F. TIBBS, Assistant Surgeon
Chairman Examining Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.
W. H. DAVIS M. D.,
A. LANDIS, Jr., Enrolling Officer
6-2w 5th Congressional District N. C.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1864.

The following circular from Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

By order COL. MALLETT,
E. J. HARDIN, *Adj't.* Cond't Cons. for N. C.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.

CIRCULAR } No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations.

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate,

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.
(SIGNED) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable,

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON,
Supt.
(SIGNED) C. B. DUFFIELD,
3-1m A. A. G.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Ashville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month

Gloves and Socks Wanted.—I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, January 23, 1864. The annexed order is published for the information of all concerned. Its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.

By order Col. MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864.

General Orders, No. 3.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

ACTS.

AN ACT to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28th, 1863.]

AN ACT to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes.

"WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by Acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862: *provided*, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection, at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to a revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order.
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

1-dtfeb15.

Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street,

Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186—.

Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186—.
(Signed in duplicate.)
—————— [Seal.]
Witnesses:
———
———

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20, 1864-1 tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

Surgeon General's Office, Raleigh Jan., 18, 1864. A medical examining board, consisting of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon H. H. HARRISS,

will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whiteville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE:
EDWIN WARREN,
jan 20-2w Surgeon General.

For Sale or Rent.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIVATE sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.
july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and spatch at THI OFFICE.

THE CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, February 9, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

Following the unanimity and cordial fraternity which signalized the act of secession on the part of North Carolina, came the election of Representatives to the Confederate Congress at Richmond;—and in no political action for many years has the absence of party feeling been more clearly demonstrated than was done in this instance. The list ran thus:

George Davis,	W. W. Avery,
W. N. H. Smith,	Thos. Ruffin,
J. M. Morehead,	T. D. McDowell,
R. C. Puryear,	A. W. Venable,
A. T. Davidson,	Burton Craige:

Making an equal number of each from the old political organizations—that no voice of party might utter a complaint. Such was the effect produced by the previous and continuing absence of party, that on the 9th of June, 1861, in anticipation of the election of the 18th, the Standard took up the praise of the Convention and gave credit to the large "majority who were aiming at the good of the State."

It is true intervals of dissension occurred, and the Standard is not free from responsibility for the violent party spirit thereafter engendered, but in November, 1862, recurring to this "era of good feeling," and animated by a laudable and just sense of merit, the legislature in session, by an unanimous vote, accorded its undiminished confidence to President Davis and Governor Vance—thus advancing to a common ground, where loyal sympathy might meet and exchange greetings. And this re-union of all parties, in a published commendation of the two Governments, was approved by the Standard, and carried to the people an omen of unity and concord, at once acceptable and cheering. Why is not this the policy of North Carolina this day? How much more potent does she stand in her strength, when she stands united, when no blemish mars the symmetry of her proportions!

The presence of the invader—his ruthless warfare—his unscrupulous strategy, and his diabolical purpose, invite the junction of all our energies and the union of all our force. The glorious example of our troops—their heroic endurance, their unrepining submission to danger and toil, their bold and patriotic re-enlistment—all appeal against dissension and division. Let the croaker stand abashed in the presence of this unflinching fidelity. Let the weak-kneed borrow muscle and sinew, and stand firm on the loar, from this manly display of fortitude and strength. Let the keen critic, on his fat buttocks, sit silenced before this outburst of sublime inspiration—the extortioner let go his hold, in the face of this wealth of patriotic virtue. Let him who writes words only in censure, and complaint, and despondence, and accusation, and failure, dip his pen in the current of true patriotism, and language of living light, clothing sentiments of hope, encouragement, applause; and success will flash from its point; his heart will be improved; his nature elevated; his country benefitted, and the brave soldier doubly rewarded, in the triumph of his virtue at home and victory upon the field.

Then North Carolina will be re-established in her own good opinion and in the esteem of her sisters. No voice of suspicion will dare assail her. Her record will speak in her behalf, and the nations will say AMEN!—when history writes her renown.

We return thanks to a correspondent for furnishing us with an account of the recent brilliant affair at Smithfield, Va.; but having published full particulars of it already, there is no necessity for a repetition of them. We will be pleased to hear from our friend whenever he has anything to communicate. An unfinished private note in his letter indicates that he intended inclosing money therein. There was none in it when it reached our hands.

The Route Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, who had charge of the mails on Tuesday last, on which day the *Confederate* did not reach its subscribers, informs us that the entire mail from our office returned *from Richmond*, the next day; and it must have been placed in a bag labeled "Richmond," and thus sent from the Post Office here. We know mistakes are liable to happen in the best regulated establishments; and while we are willing to make all due allowances, we hope all the Post Office employees will try and prevent such annoying errors in future.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.—We are indebted to "the Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va.," for a file of this interesting little publication for the juveniles of the country. It is especially designed for circulation in Sabbath Schools. It is most admirably adapted to the little ones—is instructive and entertaining, and free from sectarianism, so far as we have been able to discover. *Terms*—20 copies of each monthly issue sent for a year to one address, 40 cents a copy. To all others, 50 cents a year per copy. Address—"Children's Friend, Box 157, Richmond, Va."

See Sale of Negroes at Franklinton to-morrow, on the arrival of the cars from Raleigh.

The Standard of the 2nd inst., *substitutes* for an ordinary editorial, a Dialogue between two imaginary persons whom it is pleased to style "Conservative" and "Destructive." As perhaps hereafter the Standard intends to appeal for trial of its sentiments from its editorials to these dialogues, it is well to bestow notice upon them. "Conservative" is undertaking to explain to "Destructive" how that the *Convention* proposed is innocent in its objects, and may be useful in its results, and to this end he sets out with the assurance that it is wanted "mainly for the purpose of taking steps to obtain peace" by negotiating, along with the other States, or joining the common Government in negotiation. Unfortunately for "Conservative," *no other State consents* to join it in the movement. So far as the voice of the *other States* are heard through their press and public men, they are wholly opposed to such State action. The common Government does not need the aid of a State Convention, because by the Constitution it already has inserted in it the power of negotiation—not in association with the States, but separately and above them—and so far as suggestion of terms is concerned, the Government can more readily attain the views of each State through its public presses and representatives in Congress. Besides, the President has made three efforts to negotiate: one by sending two Commissioners; one through an eminent officer whom he sent into the enemy's lines after the battle of Manassas, and the third through Mr. Stephens—all of which efforts were received with contumely by our foes. And since then, the Lincoln Government has not only given no evidence that it would receive a proposition to negotiate, but both its President and Congress have repeatedly declared that they would hear nothing short of abject submission. All this "Conservative" knows to be true. Unless, then, he is prepared to submit to Federal rule—relinquish independence, and receive the yoke—his *Convention steps towards peace* will result in a dead halt.

But "Conservative" does not pretend that separation and independence are the only terms he would receive. By necessary implication he admits there is something short of this that he would accept:—"the very best that we can get"—something less good than we could have gotten "twelve months ago." Now, *anything, no matter what*, short of separation "and independence," involves the destruction of the Confederate Government, and either reconstruction or subjugation. Seeing, then, that the Standard and "Conservative" are twin brothers, united by a chord; when the Standard is willing to take terms, however good—"the very best" short of separation and independence—the Standard commits itself to one or the other alternative, of reconstruction or subjugation. When to this is added the further opinion of "Conservative," that the proposed Convention is to be a "sovereign power" to protect the State against the encroachments of its own agent; and the other Siamese (the Standard) having already announced that the "people in their sovereign capacity are about to take their affairs into their own hands," and if any law or authority of the Confederate Government stands in the way, "to break it like a pipe-stem"—that the time has arrived "to check the usurpations of the Government," and that North Carolina will only remain true "so long as she remains in the Confederacy;" and when she goes out that the "key-stone will fall and the arch tumble;" when to this is added, that the Convention is to assert that "the suspension of the *habeas corpus* would silence our Judges— ° ° ° —we cannot submit to it;" or "you have destroyed our militia system ° ° ° and you now propose to conscript all our males from 16 to 50—we cannot submit to that":

When to this it is added, that the enemy deduces from the Standard's writings, that it bears hostility to the Confederacy and is seeking to break it up—and so publishes:

When to this is added that its associates, newly elect to Congress, write that "forbearance towards our Government is no longer a virtue"—that it is a despotism to be resisted, and the time is come, and convention is the mode; and these writings are sent to the Standard for publication, and they are published *with editorial eulogy of the writers:*

When to this is added, that all the meetings assail the Government in like terms—as a tyrant and despot—and urge resistance by the exercise of State sovereignty, and in no single instance, by resolution or speaker, is any aid to the Government offered or hinted at:

When to this is added, that deserters—then known to be tories and disloyal—such as Chas. J. Foster, now in Newbern practicing law, who has a professional card referring for his qualifications to the editor of the Standard; when all hail the Standard as their organ and exponent:

When to this is added, the dread and apprehension in which the Standard and its associates are held by good and loyal papers and good and loyal men in this State and in all the Confederacy:—

When all this is summed up—with the addition that "*Conservative*" and the *Standard*, no longer twins, but now blended into one and the same being—propose to take "*steps*" *to peace* on the terms "the very best (they) can get"—worse "than twelve months ago," perhaps better than twelve months hence.—What can the Standard expect but that *we*, and all reasonable men, should reach the conclusion that it and its Convention mean separation from the Confederacy, and the performance of the "hard work to save slavery on any terms"—or in other words, re-union, if possible, with the enemy.

It is in vain for the Standard to cry persecution. We do not assail it socially, and do not mean to. We condemn threats of personal violence—and in doing so, we are obliged to condemn the Standard, who but the other day threatened some citizen with a mob of its indignant friends. We support the law. At present its arm is withheld. We trust it need not descend on any one. We shall never invoke it but in behalf of the public safety.

As there is no reason for the Standard's cry of persecution, so there is no justice in it. In the course of an editorial life of twenty years, the Standard has alike assailed and applauded every man of political fame in North Carolina. It has not hurled its blows against an adversary with mildness; few partizan papers surpassed it in ferocity;—the only solace it can take when it reflects upon its assaults on the good and upright of the State is, that if for party purposes it has assailed one to-day, a change of its position has enabled it to applaud him to-morrow. We do the Standard the justice to believe that *its heart* was no more in one case than in the other—the pen in both instances speaking only the voice of the politician. But the Standard is estopped from crying persecution, by the practice of it for twenty years, on every political man and every political party.

Bright and Brightening.

While dissatisfied and disloyal men at home—men who have not struck a blow at the enemy during the war, but having the opportunity have avoided it, and taken to the wagons—men who have not suffered an exposure—have not felt a want, but have been all the while snugly fixed, out of danger, and are grown fat and sleek—while this class of men are and have been grumbling, complaining and abusing—while they have exerted to their utmost all the powers to discontent and dissatisfy the soldier, and thus open to the enemy the pathway to the vitals of our land—while these baneful persons have been desiring the actual disbandment of the army, and its reorganization in the spring, the soldier himself, inspired by the noblest emotions, and anticipating the necessities of the nation, has repelled the base seduction—"get thee behind me, Satan"—and with enthusiasm enkindled and spreading, has re-enlisted for the war—spontaneously and voluntarily has devoted himself anew to the cause and to the independence of his country. They come, these men of chivalrous patriotism, by Brigades and Regiments—whole-souled and determined; as flush of hope and full of purpose as when the war-cry first resounded in the land. All hail, these joyful omens! Sink lower and grovel deeper in the dust, ye tame submitters, who would have invoked the soldier to discontent, and urged him to an abandonment of the country at its most needy hour. Brazen as ye may put your front upon it, ye are marked—and by no brand more intensified than that which the soldier is now putting upon your conduct.

Let the faithful laborer in the good work rejoice. In the armies of Generals Lee, Longstreet, Johnston, Beauregard—all along the line—the true heroes of the war are renewing their vows of devotion.

Float the Banners—roll the drum—
The country calls—they come—they come.

The Alexandra.

As we predicted last fall in the Congressional canvass, the Courts of the higher judicature of England have sustained the decision of the Lord Chief Baron, in the case of the Alexandra, and this long detained vessel now goes free; and the New York Chamber of Commerce may howl again over another pirate turned loose upon the seas. The Emperor of the French too, has sent down to Callais, to let go the Rappahannock—and thus two bull dogs are unmuzzled upon the Yankee curs. This decision virtually decides the case of the iron-clads, and these must come out too, unless Earl Russell should determine in his obsequiousness to Seward to hold on to them, and apply to Parliament for an amendment to the foreign enlistment act. We are not sure that this is not the more desirable course for us. There is scarce an act on the statute book of England more obnoxious than this same act, which are occasions of wars between foreign countries, interdicting so many occupations and militating so many important interests. The heavy damage too, to be now exacted from the Government for the detention of the Alexandra, will not, among that practical and economical people, add to the popularity of an act of Parliament, which thus doubly mulcts their pockets. We are satisfied from our own observation, that no amendment to increase the stringency of this law can possibly pass the House of Commons; and if Earl Russell and the Ministry put themselves on this plea before the Parliament, they are quashed beyond redemption.

With all Englishmen who love the honor and dignity of their Government and value their national interests, this ought to be a "consummation most devoutly to be wished"—while to our cause, it would be the precurser of Recognition.

Let no man talk of what we have lost, says the Constitutionalist. Let all men think and speak of what is not lost. By setting a proper value on what remains, we can intensify its capacity a hundred fold. All admit that we are fighting a colossal power under great disadvantages, but the very moral of the war is couched in this grand fact. If, flushed with resources, we could conquer and crush our insolent foes, it might not prove a Providential result. If we baffle them it will be the best discomfiture that American tyranny can receive. And, beyond doubt, we can utterly thwart their schemes of sensual aggrandizement and triumphantly secure our independence. The work is nearer completed than we know. Nevertheless, the great sacrifice—the final offering of property, ease, luxury, manhood—is now sternly asked at our hands. If we meet the demands, then 1864 will probably be our year of jubilee.

If the ant gives an example of industry, it is much more than a good many uncles do.

Letter From France.

A gentleman of this city has favored us with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, whose opportunities for information are believed to be of such a character as that his statements may be relied on implicitly:

PARIS, November 27, 1863.

* * * * "Nothing is to be expected from Europe. Neither France nor England will recognize the Confederate States until the Yankees themselves have partially given up the contest. On this point there ought to be no delusion in the South. England is endeavoring to build up her own cotton culture, in consequence of the war, and Lord Palmerston's ministry cannot afford to lose the support of the Radicals. These two motives will hold England in her *one-sided* neutrality if the war should last ten years, and that too notwithstanding the sympathies of the nation at large are warmly enlisted on our side. As for France, the Emperor has practically made an agreement with Lincoln, that if he (Lincoln) will say nothing about Mexico, Napoleon will not interfere with his war upon the South. This is the "*quid pro quo*," while Napoleon feels himself too dangerously situated with reference to the threatening complications of European politics to risk incurring, at the present moment, the least anxiety over the water.—I have no doubt that the Emperor thinks he made a mistake at the beginning, in making his policy towards the Confederate States depend upon that of England, and in acknowledging the efficiency of the blockade; but having taken that position, he is unable, under present circumstances, to retire from it. It would be too, an *unpopular* change of programme, for the French, unlike the English, either take no interest in the war, or if they do, are demented on the subject of slavery. The cry "*Esclavagiste!*" will frighten any public man or newspaper from advocacy of the cause. It is only the Government organs that speak favorably or even impartially of the South. This ought to be understood, for it is important. The South must fight this out entirely alone, without even moral support in most quarters; and with God's help she will nobly accomplish the task. Apart from the unwillingness of European Governments to make any move towards recognition, (and this is *all* that is asked of them,) they are too much occupied with the affairs of Europe.

The Polish question and the Schleswig Holstein are both unsettled, and both pregnant with mischief. Either may bring on a general war on the Rhine, the Elbe or the Vistula, while Italy would avail herself of the first disturbance to strike for Venice and Rome. The proposed Congress can settle nothing, it can only postpone the evil day.—You must understand and observe the state of Europe, to explain the persistent inaction of France with reference to the Confederate States."

* * *

We call attention to the article in this paper from the London Times. It is indeed a ray sunshine, and should inspire every man, woman and child with confidence in our success. "None but a chronic grumbler will croak over misfortunes, which, without vitally damaging our resources, have developed our virtues, and made our people a bright and shining light to the nations of the world."

FROM KENTUCKY.—Persons who have recently come from Kentucky, represent that a vast change has taken place among the people of that State, in reference to the war—that a large number of citizens, formerly opposed to the Southern movement for separation and independence, have changed their views, and the Southern cause is stronger than ever, and getting stronger every day.

There is a report in this city, that a Yankee cavalry force was moving towards Asheville, and have probably reached that town before this time. We do not think the report well founded—but shall probably have something authentic concerning it in a few hours.

The increase of Provost Guards and post details of all kinds, is a terrible mistake at this time. The army needs every effective man. All the post duties should be performed, as far as possible, by local organizations of the militia, and invalid and disabled soldiers should be employed to every practicable extent in lieu of able bodied soldiers. The Bill before Congress, organizing an invalid corps, we presume looks to this object.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—A protracted meeting is now in progress in the Baptist Church of this city. Rev. W. M. Wingate of Wake Forest College, will preach to-night.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE.—Mr. W. T. Head, a citizen of Ninety-Six, when flour was at $25 a bag, sent a large amount of the article to Columbia, to be disposed of among the soldiers' families of this vicinity, at less than half-price. Would to God that every Head had a heart like this one, for we should, then, have a country, an army and a people, ready made for transfer to Paradise.—*Columbia South Carolinian.*

TRUE PATRIOTISM.—We understand that a gentleman was recently enrolled at the Enrolling office in this city, who had entirely lost his right eye by a gunshot wound. The sight of the left eye was also much injured through sympathy, yet such was his patriotism, and such his desire to serve his country, that though the examining surgeon would freely have given him a certificate of exemption, he positively declined, and insisted upon being sent to the field. If the example of this man were emulated by all others whose services the country called for, the ranks of our army would be filled to overflowing, and this year would see the close of the war, and bring a lasting peace.—*Petersburg Express.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE, C. H., Feb. 7.

The enemy crossed in large force on Saturday at Morton's ford, but after a sharp contest were repulsed by General Edward Johnson's division and driven across the river and pursued. Our troops returned this morning. The enemy attempted to cross at Barnett's ford, but were repulsed by Gen. Scales' N. C. brigade and General Lomax's cavalry brigade. Casualties slight. The enemy have returned.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ORANGE, C. H., Feb. 8th.

One Captain and 39 privates captured at Barnett's Ford by Gen. Early's division was brought in this morning.

The enemy crossed at Barnett's Ford early this morning but soon re-crossed again.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.

The Yankee House of Representatives has passed a bill reviewing the grade of Lieut. General, and recommended Gen. Grant for the position.

James C. Clay died recently in Canada.

A New Orleans letter to the New York Herald, dated the 26th January, says, all parties in this city declare Mobile about being attacked by Farragut on water, and with troops by Banks on land. The *La France* says, the Florida has challenged Keararge to a fair fight. The latter having accepted, they intend going a few miles out to sea and settle the differences at the cannon's range.

The Alabama has destroyed the Yankee ship Contest, in the Straits of Sunda. Vessel and cargo valued at one million.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.

It is reported that the Yankees are advancing in considerable force towards this city from the Peninsula. Heavy firing heard this morning in the direction of Bottom's bridge. No particulars received.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.

The information from below is meagre and conflicting. The force of the enemy is estimated at about five regiments. One report is that they were repulsed; another, that they crossed the Chickahominy near White Oak Swamp. No apprehension exists here of further approach. The movement is believed to be a raid for the destruction of property, or a diversion to draw attention from movements elsewhere.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.

The latest reports from below last night, represent that the Yankee force which appeared at Bottom's Bridge, had fallen back nine miles to Talleysville, where they were reinforced by several additional Regiments—infantry and cavalry.

The situation was unchanged this morning, but another demonstration by the enemy is expected to-day.

Lieutenant-General Hood has command of the Confederate troops on the line of the Chickahominy.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, died on the second.

George R. Ryle, a strong Unionist, succeeds Bayard of Delaware, in the Yankee Senate.

The latest information from below is that the Yankees have taken the back track for Williamsburg. The movement was probably intended as a reconnoissance.

The impression prevails here that the next campaign will commence at an early day.

Hostilities on the Rapidan will probably be delayed until the recovery of Meade, who at last accounts was convalescent at his home in Pennsylvania.

Weather favorable for military movements.

Death of Hon. John A. Wilcox.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.

Hon. John A. Wilcox, of Texas, member of the House of Representatives, dropped dead in a moment, at his room yesterday morning, while apparently in perfect health.

No business was transacted to-day in either of the branches of Congress, except the announcement of his death and the passage of appropriate resolutions and eulogies were pronounced in the Senate by Messrs. Wigfall of Texas, Henry of Tennessee and Phelan of Mississippi, and in the House by Sexton of Texas, Smith of North Carolina, McRae, of Mississippi, Atkins and Jones of Tennessee.

Siege of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.

The enemy renewed their fire upon the city yesterday evening. Seventeen shells were fired up to 9 o'clock this morning.

A fifth Monitor made its appearance in the harbor to-day. Position of the fleet in other respects unchanged.

The enemy are engaged in mounting several guns at Wagner bearing upon the channel.

An official dispatch from Lake city, Florida, dated 8th reports 18 of the enemy's vessels, gunboats and transports as having arrived at Jacksonville, Florida. It is believed that a large force has been landed and were said to have been advancing last night.

From Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 8.

Reports from Knoxville and various sources represent the garrison there in great suffering from small pox, which there are 700 cases, and a scarcity of rations. Prisoners captured have bread made of unbaked flour.

Col. H. L. Gilmer, 4th Kentucky cavalry, has been commissioned Brigadier General.

Trains run to Strawberry Plains, within 15 miles of Knoxville.

Yankees in Florida.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.

Some official information has been received of the arrival of 18 gunboats and transports at Jacksonville, Florida. The enemy presumed to be in large force had landed, and were reported advancing Saturday night.

From a special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser we learn that the cars on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad were fired on by the Confederates last Monday near Pochahontas and the engineer killed.

EFFECTS OF THE RAID.—We are informed that some of the Union people who fell into the hands of their Yankee friends, on the occupation of Averill's raid, were effectually cured of their treasonable propensities by the treatment they met with. True to their instincts of venality and false to every cause where thrift may follow fawning, they betray their accomplices in treason. One Union man named Wolf, in Alleghany, whose property was not respected by the freebooters under Lincoln's banner, is ready to bushwhack his former companions.

The defenceless widow, who protested her unwavering Unionism, and alleged in corroboration that her sons were deserters from the Confederate army—on pleading with the vandals to leave her one horse to ride to mill, was met with the reply "ride your d——d cowardly sons to mill." And yet there is still a small remnant of blind and cowardly knaves in the land ignorant enough to trust, and unprincipled enough to receive favor at the hand of the deadly foes of their country.—*Lincolnite Express.*

BOGUS UNION CONVENTION.—Lincoln, as our readers are well aware, is endeavoring to "restore the Union" by having bogus Union Conventions held in those States where his troops have obtained a foothold. Especially in Florida and Louisiana there have been superserviceable knaves eager to bring themselves to the attention of the Washington managers, expecting, of course, some reward for their zeal. The New York Herald disposes of these fawning sycophants thus:

It makes honest Union men indignant when they read the resolutions of the conventions in Louisiana and Florida which are sought to be passed off as expressions of revived Southern loyalty. The fact of the nigger being allowed to sit on terms of perfect equality with the white man in these gatherings is in itself sufficient to expose their real character. They are made up not of Southern men but of the cormorants who follow in the wake of our armies, and who seek by thus imposing on the country to postpone or defeat all genuine expressions of Southern feelings, and to maintain themselves in the possession of their ill-gotten gains. As long as such men have the upper hand the sentiment of the recovered States will not care to manifest itself.

A DECLARATION FOR PEACE.—In the Yankee House of Representatives, on the 25th ult., Hon. Fernando Wood delivered a speech in opposition to a resolution explanatory of the confiscation act. His concluding remarks are reported as follows:

The administration and the party in power were opposed to the restoration of the Union, and desired a continuance of the war by which to accomplish designs of partisan advantage. The ruling elements were fanaticism and corruption. Thus the war is sustained. Under the plea of patriotism the most damnable deeds were being perpetrated. This war must cease. It was commenced without cause and has been prosecuted without glory, and will end in national impoverishment, disintegration, and ruin. Those who favored the war favored disunion. Peace is the only hope of restoration. It was idle to talk of the policies of the war. It made no difference what were the policies. The result would be the subversion of republican institutions, and utter destruction. He was opposed to the conduct of the South, but was equally opposed to the conduct of the North, under the Republican policy. Both were for dissolution. Let us, therefore, attempt a peaceable solution of the difficulty. Peace must come sooner or later. Why not procure it before both sections were exhausted and all their material interests destroyed? Mr. Wood appealed earnestly to the boasted spirit of Christian civilization of progress and of common humanity to throw itself into the arena and save the American people.

LOOK AT THIS, EXTORTIONER!—Samuel Good, (a good name for a good man,) of Mill Creek, in this county, is still selling what flour he can spare to soldiers' families at ten dollars per barrel, notwithstanding the price of that article is now from $60 to $100 per barrel, even in Rockingham county. Mr. Good is not a rich man, and this is not a new thing with him. He is a generous minded man, and has been for months enjoying the great pleasure of feeding hungry soldiers and soldiers' families. We need hardly state that such a man as Samuel Good is both a christian and a patriot. Would there were more like him!—*Rockingham Register.*

Ought that not to make the blood to tingle in the cheeks of the farmers who are refusing to put corn on the market at ten dollars a bushel, but hold it back for a good price.—Men who do such a thing are sadly numerous, but patriotism is a stranger to their bosoms; the dark miasma that hangs about them is deleterious to its growth. Their cupidity inclines them to hug the precious paper to their souls, unmindful though the country go to destruction, and famine stalk abroad in the land.—*Atlanta Southern Confederacy.*

GOVERNMENT PRICES IN GEORGIA.—At a public meeting in Forsyth county, Georgia, the following schedule of prices was agreed upon by the farmers of the county:

Corn $2 50 per bushel; wheat, $5 per bushel; bacon, $1 per pound; beef, 40 cents per pound; lard, $1 per pound; fodder, $2 per hundred; oats, $1 50 per bushel.

A New York paper publishes a letter from Maximillan to Gen. Almonte. He acknowledges that he accepts the throne of Mexico.

New Advertisements.

For Hire for the Balance of the Year.—A Boy who is an excellent cook and good house servant—would suit a hotel service.
Apply at this office. 13-d1w

NOTICE.—On Wednesday, the 10th day of February, I will offer for sale, at Franklinton, Twelve Likely Negroes, consisting of women, boys and girls. Terms of sale—Note and approved security, or the money, as may suit the purchaser. The sale will commence immediately after the arrival of the cars from Raleigh.
JOSEPH G. HUGHES,
13-1t* for D. L. Pritchard.

Cards, Cards.—450 Pair Whitmore's No. 10 Cards at $75 in Confederate money, or $1 in specie, per pair.
These Cards are of the best quality. Purchasers can send the money by Express, and I will send the cards by Express, they paying the expense. Address me at Forestville, N. C.
JAS. S. PUREFOY.
Forrestville, N. C., Feb. 5, 1864. 13-d6t*

Fine Rich Cheese,
FRESH FIRM PICKLES,
BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN BUTTER,
Just received at the
NEW MARKET STORE,
In the building recently occupied by the State Journal printing office, where families can be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.
13-1t* FORT & CO.